The Standard.

From the N. C. Planter.

HORIZONTAL PLOUGHING, AND HILL-SIDE DITCHING.

To the Hon. Thomas Ruffin, President of the North Carolina Agricultural Society:

HILLSBORO', Oct. 21st, 1857.

DEAR SIR: You were, I think, the first man who introduced Horizontal Ploughing in North-Carolina, bnt without, perhaps, the protection at first of the Hill-side Ditches.

I was taught by you, and have now for more than twenty years practiced the precise mode which I am about to describe; and I here declare, that when the work has been properly done, I have never been disappointed in my expectations from it.

In the directions which I am about to give, I have mainly followed Capt. Hardwick, of Georgia, whose elaborate and admirable essays on this subject were published in the *Cultivator* in the summer of 1855.

THE LEVEL.

The level or instrument is the first thing to be considered. The one which I use, is called the Rafter Level, and is of the simplest kind. It is of heart poplar, half inch thick and four inches wide, the pieces being about 8 feet long. They are let into each other at the top at such an angle that the other two ends or feet are twelve feet apart. These ends are sawed off square, so that they will stand even upon the ground. A cross bar of the same sort of plank is then secured from one side to the other across the middle, and the frame of the instrument is made.

You will now fasten a plumb line to the top of it exactly, and placing the feet of the instrument on an even piece of ground, you will drop the plumb and mark where the line crosses the cross bar, and the exact centre between these two points gives you the true level, which you will mark permanently with a knife or saw.

Or go to a carpenter's bench and get him to adjust a plank twelve feet long, on a perfect level with his spirit level, and place your instrument upon it, and drop the plumb as before, and where the line crosses the cross bar, gives the true level, which you will mark as such.

THE GRADE.

Then in order to get the different grades which you will need in making Hillside Ditches, get four bits of wood, one inch thick, and placing your instrument on an exact level, put one piece under the foot next to you, and dropping the plumb, mark plainly with a knife or saw where the line crosses the cross bar, then perform the same operation with 2, 3, and 4 pieces at a time in succession, and you will have a scale of grades, from one to four inches in twelve feet; which you will find sufficient for all purposes. It would be better, however, to have a spirit level attached to the instrument, especially would it work better in windy weather.

HILLSIDE DITCHES.

The Hillside Ditches are first to be made. Their object is to receive and carry out of the field, or to some branch, ravine, or proper receptacle within the field, the water which may happen to break over the beds, at the time of an extraordinary rain. Or to carry off all the surplus water when the field is in small grain and the beds have been broken down and the ground leveled.

In constructing these ditches, the operator will take his level, accompanied by a boy and his hoe, and proceed to the highest point of the field which is to be broken up, and just where it is perceived that the water begins to collect and a wash is likely to be made, he will locate a ditch.

This is done by putting down your level, and moving the foot from you either up or down, as may be required, until the plumb line shall fall upon the grade of two inches, or such other grade as you may intend to give, and then you move the level forward, putting the hinder foot exactly in the track of the foremost foot, and fix the grade in the same way, and so on until the whole line for the ditch is marked out across the field. The boy with his hoe making a chop in the ground at the forward end of the level, every time it is taken up. Care must be taken not to diminish the grade in this line of the ditch, because if the grade is materially lessened, the flow of water in the ditch will be checked, which may accumulate, break over and do much damage.

A ploughman then follows, and runs a furrow along the line of the ditch by the chops, while they are fresh and easy to be seen.

The operator then moves down the hill from 30 to 70 yards, more or less, according to the shape and undulations of the land, and marks out the line for another ditch in the same manner, and so on until all the ditches are located. The ditches are then plowed out the desired breadth and depth, and the dirt is drawn out with hoes to the lower side so as to form banks for the ditch.

THE BEDS.

The ditches being finished, the next thing to be done is to lay off the field in parallel beds for cultivation.

And here again the operator proceeds with his level, boy and hoe, to the highest part of his field and just above the spot where a wash is likely to begin, he commences on the side of his field, or other convenient starting place and marks a line as before, with the exception that now a perfect level is to be preserved, which is to be done by moving the forward end of the instrument up or down, as the case may require, until the plumb line strikes the level mark, and in proceeding be sure always to put the hinder foot of the level precisely in the track from which the foremost foot was just taken.

This line when finished is also to be marked out by a plough, following as before. Then descend the hill or slope from 20 to 50 yards, more or less, as the nature of the ground may require, and form another furrow in the same way; and so on until the field is laid off. These furrows cross the hillside ditches wherever they reach them.

These furrows are called *guide furrows*, because by them the beds are to be formed.

The field is now ready to be ploughed into beds. These beds are to be as wide apart as the owner may like, and in making them, a good turning plow must be used, which must run as deep as the soil will allow, going down to the clay. The work is best done by commencing on the lower side of one guide furrow and ploughing down half way to the guide furrow next below it. And then by moving the plow down to that guide furrow, and ploughing upwards from it until the ploughing in the other direction is reached.

The object of this is, to equalize the variation from a perfect level, which will exist in the space between the grade furrows, in most fields, occasioned by the irregularity of the land. And it will be found that the furrows thus run on each side of the guide furrows and starting parallel with them, will somewhat vary from a perfect level, and actually meet at one or more points, leaving pieces of the land between them not broken up.

These spaces are to be broken up by short beds, which will commence on the side which seems most level.

The field is now ready for planting and cultivation.

GENERAL REMARKS.

1. In laying out the Hillside Ditches, it is important not to have them too long, but to empty them as soon as you conveniently can. And on that account it is much better usually, not to run them entirely across the field, but to begin about the middle of the slope to be laid off, and run them from that as a centre-line, up and down the field out to each side. And in doing that, it is best again to make the ditches lap at the starting places, leaving a space of twelve feet or more between their beginning points, which will enable you to haul your manure into the field, and your crops out of it without crossing the ditches.

2. I have always turned, in breaking up the land, at the ditches. A man who attends to his own business and has it done right may pass over most of them. And in bedding up the field turn rows must be fixed at such points as are most convenient, being controlled by the nature of the ground.

3. No invariable rule can be given for the grade of the ditches, or their width or depth. The good sense, judgment and experience of the farmer must determine these points. They must be large enough and have descent enough to receive and carry off all the water which will flow into them in case of the beds above them breaking. On my land, which is a red clay soil, free from sand, and therefore porous and absorbent, a grade of two inches to the 12 feet, and from 10 to 12 inches deep, and from 20 to 30 inches wide, answers the purpose for the ditches. The bank on the lower side of the ditch being carefully preserved unbroken.

If the ditches have too much descent, the danger is that they will wash into gullies; if too little, the water may accumulate in them and break over. These are the extremes to be avoided.

4. According to my experience, the time of greatest danger to your field in this mode of cultivation, is at the first working of the crop, for then the beds are necessarily broken down in a great measure. If just at this period a very great rain shall fall, you will probably be injured some. But even then, not so much as if your field was ploughed up and down hill, because all the furrows are still upon a level, and the water does not accumulate to a ruinous extent at any one point. And the damage will usually be avoided entirely by carefully cleaning out the water furrows at this working. And the period is of short duration, for at the next working the dirt is thrown back again and the beds restored.

5. Now, Sir, I am aware that many persons object to this system of cultivation, out and out; and say in round terms it will not answer. Of such persons, I am inclined to think that few have ever really given it a fair trial. They have not practiced the mode here laid down. They have used an imperfect instrument in leveling their land, or have tried to do it by the eye without a level at all; or they have endeavored to make each water furrow carry off its own surplus water, or empty it into the ditches, by giving the beds, water furrows and ditches, all the same uniform descending grade.

All these expedients have failed, because in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred in a field of any extent, the surface of the ground is too unequal to allow any of these modes, especially the last, to be performed with accuracy and perfection. Let all such objectors first try Horizontal Ploughing and Hillside Ditching as here described, and afterwards give their judgment upon it.

CONCLUSION.

No single year can perhaps be remembered when land in North-Carolina has suffered from washing rains, more generally or more immensely, than during the present year. The present year has furnished the severest test of the efficacy of this mode of cultivation that I have ever known. There was, especially just in this vicinity on the night of the third of May, an immense fall of rain, which produced greater ruin than I have witnessed from a single rain at any time within twenty years. And this was followed through the season by several other terribly washing rains. And yet my ploughing stood the whole without injury. Full fifty acres of my corn field was land so rolling, that there is not a spot in it from which the descent, in the direction of the greatest descent, is not ten feet in one hundred yards. It was broken up in the fall and winter, five and a half inches deep, in beds five and a half feet apart, with a first rate plow which turns a furrow of eleven inches.

This field, with beds on a dead level, and hillside ditches having a descent of two inches in twelve feet, went through this year of extreme trial without a wash. In some places the water trickled over the beds where the level had become imperfect, especially in *the short rows*, but was soon disposed of in the furrows below, which were more perfect, and thus all damage was prevented.

You will observe that I have described this system of cultivation as adapted to my own lands, and therefore cannot say that *precisely* the same result would be gained in lands of a different quality.

But I will venture to say, that deep ploughing, combined with this system, will prevent any lands from washing; unless it is attempted to make corn, cotton or tobacco for successive years upon the same field, and then the land losing its cohesiveness, will almost certainly wash under any treatment.

With great esteem,

Your ob't servant,

J. W. NORWOOD.

KING SOLOMON'S BLACKSMITH.—And it came to pass when Solomon, the son of David, had finished the Temple of Jerusalem, that he called unto him the chief architects, the head artificers and cunning workers in silver and gold, and in wood, and in ivory and stone—yea, all who had aided in rearing the Temple of the Lord, and he said unto them:

"Sit ye down at my table; I have prepared a feast for all my chief workers and cunning artificers.—Stretch forth your hand, therefore, and eat and drink and be merry. Is not the laborer worthy of his hire? Is not the skilfull artificer deserving of honor? Muzzle not the ox that treadeth out the corn."

And when Solomon and the chief workmen were seated, and the fatness of the land and the oil thereof were set upon the table, there came one who knocked loudly at the door, and forced himself even into the festal chamber. Then Solomon, the King, was wroth, and said: "What manner of man art thou?"

And the man answered and said: "When men wish to honor me, they call me Son of the Forge; but when they desire to mock me, they call me blacksmith; and seeing that the toil of working in fire covers me with sweat and smut, the latter name, O King, is not inapt, and, in truth, thy servant desires no better."

"But," said Solomon; "why come you thus rudely and unbidden to the feast, where none save the chief workmen of the Temple are invited?"

"Please ye, my Lord, I came rudely," replied the man; because thy servant obliged me to force my way, but I came not unbidden. Was it not proclaimed that the chief workmen of the Temple were invited to dine with the King of Israel?"

Then he who carved the cherubim said: "This fellow is no sculptor."

And he who inlaid the roof with pure gold said: "Neither is he a workman in fine metals."

And he who raised the walls said: "He is not a cutter of stone."

And he who made the roof cried out: "He is not cunning in cedar-wood; neither knoweth he the mystery of uniting pieces of strange timber together."

Then said Solomon, "What hast thou to say, Son of the Forge, why I should not order thee to be plucked by the beard with a scourge, and stoned to death with stones."

But when the Son of the Forge heard this, he was in no sort dismayed, but advancing to the table, snatched up and swallowed a cup of wine, and said: "O King, live forever! The chief men of the workers in wood, and gold and stone, have said that I am not of them, and they have said truly. I am their superior; before they lived was I created.—I am their master, and they are all my servants."—And he turned him around, and said to the chief of the carvers in stone;

"Who made the tools with which you carve?"

And he said: "The blacksmith."

And he said to the chief of the masons: "Who made the chisels with which the stones of the Temple were squared?"

And he said: "The blacksmith."

And he said to the chief of the workers in wood: "Who made the tools with which you hewed the trees on Lebanon, and formed them into pillars and roof of the Temple?"

And he said "The blacksmith."

Then said he to the artificer in gold and in ivory: "Who makes your instruments by which you work beautiful things for my Lord, the King?"

And he said: "The blacksmith."

"Enough, enough, my good fellow," said Solomon, "thou hast proved that I invited thee, and thou art all men's father in art. Go wash the smut of the forge from thy face, and come and sit at my right hand. The chiefs of my workmen are but men—thou art more."

So it happened at the feast of Solomon, and blacksmiths have been honored ever since.—*London Magazine.*

A CANADIAN LEGISLATOR'S OPINION OF NEGROES.—A bill being under consideration in the Canadian Parliament, to lay a capitation tax on foreigners, a member moved amendment, to include blacks from the United States. He said the black people who infested the land were the greatest curses to the Providence. The lives of the people of the West were made wretched by the inundation of those animals, and many of the largest farmers in the county of Kent had been compelled to leave their beautiful farms because of the pestilential swarthy swarms. The blacks were a worthless, useless, thriftless set of beings—they were too indolent, lazy and ignorant to work, and too proud to be taught. And not only that, if the criminal calendars of the country were examined, it would be found that they were a majority of the criminals. They were so detestable, that unless some method were adopted of preventing their influx into this country by the "underground railroad," the people of the West would be obliged to drive them out in open violence.

GIRARD, THE MONEY MAKER.—A recent number of the *Household Words* contains a sketch of Stephen Girard. It is not correct in all particulars, and yet it embodies many interesting facts, in the history of the celebrated banker. After giving the leading events in the early life of Girard, the writer proceeds as follows:

In 1812, Stephen Girard, the one-eyed cabin boy of Bordeaux, purchased the banking premises of the old Bank of the United States (whose charter was not renewed) and started the Girard Bank, a large private establishment, which not only conferred advantages on the community greater than the State institution upon which it was founded, but, while the public credit was shaken the Government finances were exhausted by war, the Girard Bank could command large subscriptions of loan, and put itself in the position of the principal creditor of the country. In 1814, Girard subscribed the whole of a large Government loan, from patriotic motives, and in 1817 he contributed by his unshaken credit and undiminished funds to bring about the resumption of specie payments. In 1831, his operations were so extensive that when the country was placed in extreme embarrassment from the scarcity of money, by reason of the balance of trade being against it, he was enabled by a single transaction with an eminent English firm, to turn the exchanges and cause specie to flow into the States.

To add to his singular and deficient character, he was deaf in one ear, could only speak broken English, never conversed upon anything but business, and wore the same old coat, cut in the French style, for five years together. An old rickety chaise, remarkable for its age, and marked with the intials "S. G.," drawn by an old faded horse, was used when he rode about the city. He had no sense of hospitality, no friend to share his house or his table. He was deferential in appearance to rank and family; violent and passionate only to one man—an old and faithful clerk named Roberjot. His theological opinions were heterodox in the extreme, and he loved to name his splendid vessels after Voltaire and Rosseau. He was devoted to the improvement of his adopted country, and he was a determined follower of ostentatious charity. No man ever applied to him for a large public grant in vain, while the starving beggar was invariably sent from his gate. He steadily rose every morning before the lark, and unceasing labor was the daily worship of his life.

Stephen Girard began his remarkable trading career with one object, which he steadily kept in view all his long life—the making of money for the power it conferred. He was content, at starting, with the small profits of the retail trader, willing to labor in any capacity to make these profits secure. He practiced the most rigid personal economy; he resisted all the allurements of pleasure; he exacted the last farthing that was due him, and he paid the last farthing that he owed. He took every advantage the law allowed him in resisting a claim; he used men just as far as they would accomplish his purpose; he paid his servants no more than the market price; when a faithful cashier died he exhibited the utmost indifference, making no provisions for his family, and uttering no sentiment of regret for his loss. He would higgle for a penny with a huckster in the street; he would deny the watchman at his bank the customary Christmas present of a great coat.

Thus he attained his eighty second year, in 1830; he had nearly lost the sight of his one eye, and used to be seen groping about his bank, disregarding every offer of assistance. Crossing one of the Philadelphia roads he was knocked down by a passing wagon, his face was bruised, and his right ear was nearly cut off. His one eye, which before opened slightly, was now entirely closed; he gradually wasted away, and his health declined. On the 26th of December, Stephen Girard expired, in the back room on the third floor of his house, in Water street, Philadelphia, leaving the bulk of his large fortune, upwards of a million sterling, to found charities and to benefit the city and the country is which he acquired it.

He left his monument in the "Girard College," that marble roofed palace for the education and protection of the orphan children of the poor, which stands the most perfect model of architecture in the New World, high above all the buildings of Philadelphia, visible from every eminence of the surrounding country. Every detail of the external and internal arrangement of this orphan college was set forth clearly and carefully in his will, showing that the design upon which he had lavished the mass of wealth was not the hastily developed fancy of a few hours or days, but was the heart-cherished, silent project of his whole life.

REMARKABLE CURE OF A LUNATIC.—Dr. Thayer, on Thursday, performed a surgical operation on a lunatic. The man was thrown from a wagon about five years since, fracturing his skull against a fence stake, the injury bringing on violent derangement, which became permanent. He was taken to the lunatic asylum, where he remained a considerable time, until he was discharged as incurable, and finally remanded to the jail of this county, where he has remained for about a year past. His wife engaged the services of Dr. Thayer, to attempt the cure of her unfortunate husband. After examining the case Dr. Thayer found a portion of the skull much depressed, and resolved to remove it. On entering the cell with his assistant for that purpose, on Friday, the man became greatly enraged, and poured out volleys of execrations on Dr. Thayer, as though he was aware of the business he came on. At the order of jailor Frazee, the lunatic laid down on his bed, when he was immediately confined, and copious doses of chloroform administered, until he became perfectly insensible. The depressed portion of the skull, forming a piece a little smaller than a quarter dollar, which had been pressing on the brain, was then taken out, and found to have thickened considerably on one side. The head was then bound with a bandage saturated with water, and the patient left to recover from his stupor.

On Saturday morning he awoke, arose from his bed, and walked up and down the room, perfectly rational. He complained that the bandages, which for some reason that he didn't understand, had been put on his head, hurt him, and asked the attendant if they might be loosened. As soon as relieved from the pressure, he lay down on his bed and fell asleep. On his again awaking, he was asked if he would like his wife to see him. She had a child but a few days before the accident, and he now expressed a doubt whether she would be able to get out of bed. On her entering he was astonished to find her so well after her recent illness, and feared that her health would suffer from exposing herself so early. He asked after the child and wished to see it, but was put off with an evasive answer, until it was considered advisable to explain matters to him. He then commenced talking about things that happened five years ago, as if having occurred but yesterday. It was a long time before he could be made aware of the fact of his long illness and insanity, and when at last convinced of it, stated that he had no recollection of anything other than a misty kind of dream about his being sick. He recommended his wife to go home to her friends until he was well, as her stay in Cleveland would be expensive, and talked perfectly rational on other subjects. He is now in a fair way of recovery, and will probably do well, unless inflammation should supervene.—*Cleaveland Herald, 9th inst.*

NON-COMMITTAL.—Some years ago there was a good deal of excitement among the good people in a certain town in C—— county, Vermont, on the subject of religion, and almost every man in the place was more or less awakened to a sense of his sinfulness, and made a public declaration of his intention to lead a new life. Among the rest were three of the principal men of the village, whom we will call Mr. M., B. and G., who being all present at one of the meetings, took part in the proceedings, to the great joy of the faithful, and much to "the rest of mankind" then and there assembled. M. rose first, and having made a general confession of his unworthiness, said in conclusion, that he had always intended to be an honest man, but if he had wronged any one he was willing to make all restitution. B. followed, speaking in pretty much the same manner, but saying that, as to restitution if he had wronged any man, he was willing to comply with the Bible injunction, and 'restore unto him four fold.' G. arose next, and spoke of his sins and wickedness in quite as strong terms as the others had done, but coming to the 'restitution' clause, he remarked with a caution characteristic of himself:

"If there is any man that I have defrauded, I shall be most hapy to "sit down and talk it over with him!"—*Vermont Gaz.*

NOT AN UNCOMMON CASE.—A traveler from Virginia, as his blooded horse, plethoric saddle bags and haughty *insouciance* indicated, stopped at a comfortable way side inn in Kentucky, one night, many years ago. The landlord was a jovial, whole souled fellow, as landlords were in those days, and gave the stranger the best entertainments his table and bar would afford, as well as his own merry company to make him glad. Early in the morning the stranger was up and looking around, when he espied a rich bed of mint in the garden. He straightway sought Boniface, and indignant at what he supposed his inhospitality in setting plain whiskey before him. when the means of brewing nectar was so easy of access, he dragged him forth to the spot, and pointing with his finger at the mint he exclaimed:

"I say, landlord, will you be good enough to say what that is?"

"A bed of mint," said the somewhat astonished landlord.

"And will you please tell me what is the use of it?"

"Well, don't exactly know, 'cept the old woman dries it sometimes with the other yarbs."

The Virginian almost turned pale at the enormity of this assertion.

"And do you mean to tell me that you don't know what a mint julep is?"

"No, 'cept it's something like sage tea, stranger."

"Sage tea! Go right along to the house, get a bucket of ice, loaf sugar and your best liquor."

The landlord obeyed, and the stranger soon made his appearance with a handful of fragrant, dewy mint, and then they brewed, and drank, and brewed and drank again; breakfast was over, and the stranger's horse was brought out only to be ordered back. Through the live-long day they brewed and drank; one or two neighbors dropped in, who were partakers, and late in the night were their orgies kept up ere they made it bed-time; the landlord and his Virginia guest, who had intiated him into the pleasant mysteries of mint julip, were sworn brothers, and when the latter departed the next morning, Boniface exacted a pledge that he would stop on his return, and stay as long as he pleased, free of cost.

The stranger's business, however, detained him longer than he expected, and it was the next summer before he came back. Riding up late in the evening, he gave his horse to an old negro who was at the gate, and at the same time enquired:

"Well, Sam, how is your master?"

"Yonder him come," said the negro, pointing to a youth who was approaching.

"I mean your old master, fool!"

"Old Massa! him done dead dis three months."

"Dead! What was the matter with him? He was in fine health when I left him."

"Yes, but you see, Massa stranger, one of dem Virginny gemmans come along here last year, and show'd him how *to eat greens in his liquor*; he like it so well, he done stuck to it till it kill him," said the old darkey shaking his head.

The stranger passed a less jovial night, than on his previous visit, and was off by daybreak next morning. He quieted his conscienee, however, in the end, with the reflection that "good things are sometimes misused."

AN IRISHMAN IN COURT.—During a session of the circuit court at Lynchburg, an Irishman was indicted for stabbing another on the canal, and the only witness was Dennis O'Brine, who was required to enter into bonds for his appearance at the next court. The recognizance was read in the usual form:

"You acknowledge yourself indebted to the commonwealth of Virginia in the sum of $500."

Dennis—"I don't owe her a cint, sir."

As soon as the clerk recovered from the amusement at the answer he explained the meaning of the form, and read it over again.

Dennis—"I tell ye I don't owe her a cint. Its more money nor I ever saw, nor father before me."

At this stage of the matter a brother of Dennis interfered, and said:

"Ye may jest say it, Dennis; it's one of the forms of the law."

Dennis—"But I wont. I am a decent, honest man, what pay my debts, and I'll spake the truth, and the devil may drink all my whiskey for a month if I say I owe anybody a cint. Now cheat me if you can."

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-Fifth Congress.

[CHAP. CLXII.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as post-roads:

LOUISIANA.

From New Road, via Morganza, Bayou, Catawba, Cypress Point, to Simmsport.

From Vernon, via Brush Valley, and Jparta, to Ringgold.

From Ville Platte to Hickory Flat.

From Shreveport to Mansfield, via Red Bluff and Kingston.

From Livonia, via Point Coupee Court-kouse, to Point Coupee Post-office.

From Goodwater to Vernon.

From Baton Rouge to Henry F. Bennett's Store, parish of Ascension.

From Paincourtville to Buyou Pierre, Part ann Belle River, in the parish of Assumption.

MAINE.

From Bridgewater, via Mars' Hill, Letter "C," and Maple Grove, to Fort Fairfield.

From Bridgeford, via Saco, Buxton, Standish, Baldwin, Sebago, Denmark, and Fryaburg, to Lovell.

From Kingfield, via Jerusalem, and Stratton Brook, to Eustis' Mills.

From East Eddington, via Clifton, and Otis, to Mariaville.

From Phillips' to Rangeley.

From Bradford to Dover.

MARYLAND.

From Patuxent to Forest.

From Lakesville to Bishop's Head.

From Snow Hill to Derickson's Cros Roads.

From Snow Hill, via Newtown, to Princess Anue.

MASSACHUSETTS

From Taunton, via Raynham, to Bridgewater.

From Bellingham to Woonsocket Falls, Rhode Island.

Erom Sheldenville to Wrentham.

MINNESOTA.

From Minneapolis, via Greenwood, Cocato, Forest city, and Irving, to Breckinridge.

From Fort Brits, via Blue Earth city, to Albert Les.

From Houstop city, via Yucatan, and Highlaup, to Preston.

From Dacotah city, via Judson, Crystal Lake city, to Blue Earth city.

From Albert Lea, via Bristol, Iowa, Mason city, to Cerro Gorpo, Iowa.

From Albert Lea, via Blue Earth city, Fairibault county, to Winnebago city.

From Traverse des Sioux, via Head of Swan Lake, Lafayette, Fort Ridgeley, to Sioux agency.

From Lake city, via Mazeppa, Pine Island, Manterville, to Wassiojah.

From Nеw Ulm, via Soda Springs, Oasis, Mountain Pass to Medary.

From Medary, via Flandrean city, Summit city, Sioux Falls city, Emineja, to Sioux city, Iowa.

From Medary to Fort Randall, Nebraska Territory.

From Lake city to Rochester.

From La Oresent, via Loretta, Ridgeway, Farmersville, Wytaka, Wayland. Wyattsville, Warren, Neoca, Saratoga, Chatfield, and Marion, to Rochester.

From Caledonia, via Sheldon,Yucatan, and Dedham, to Rushford.

From Rochester, via Marion, Chatfield, Farmers' Grove, and Presnon, to Carimona.

From St. Peters, via New Ulm, Fort Ridgely, Sioux Agency, to Pajutazee.

From Looneyville, via Houston, Yucatan, Beadham, Newbury, Senora, to Elliota.

From Chatfield, via High Forest, Madison, Geneva, Freeborn, to Winnebago city.

From Shockapee, via St. Valentine, Rockford, Monticello, to Clear Water.

From Brownsville, via La Cresent, Eagle Blufis, Dressbnck, Dakota, Richmond, Lineville, Horner, to Winona.

From Winnebago city, via Fairmount, to Jackson.

From Glencoe, via Hutchinson, Forest City, Paynesville, to Clear Water.

From Glencoe, via Camden, to Watertown.

From Elliota, via Granger, Uxbridge, Forest City, Lime Springs, Chester, Leroy, Six Mile Grove, Cedar Valley, Otranto, Shell Rock City, Walnut Lake, to Blue Earth City.

From Chatfield, via Pleasant Grove, High Forest, to Austin.

From Minneapolis, via Wayzata, Watertown, Weinstead, Byron, and Cedar City, to Kandiyohi.

From Minneapolis to Hudson, on the west side of Minnesotr River.

From Clear Lake, via Clear Water and Fair Water and Fair Haven, to Forest City

From Faribualt via Swaresey and Iasco, to Mankato.

From Owatanna, via Clear Lake and Iasco, to Mankato.

From Austin, via Geneva, Berlin, Otisco, Wilton, and Iosco, to St. Peter.

From Wabashau, via Dodge City, to Medford.

From Princeton, via Granite City, to Crow Wing.

From Little Falls, via Granite City, Hanover, and Stirling, to Fortuna.

From Little Falls, via Broltersburg, to Sunrise City.

Grom Watab, in Benton county, to St. Joseph. in Stearns county.

From St. Cloud, via Broltersburg, and Brunswick, to Fortuna.

From Faribault, in Rice county, to Wilton, in Waseca county.

Frey Grey Eagle, via Pine Creek, P. O., ty Ridgeway.

From Rochester, via Salem, Ashland, and Somerest, to Wilton.

From Redwing, via Sacramento, Wanamingo and Rice Lake to Owatona.

From Carmon's Falls via Wastedo, Hader, Wanamingo, Cherry Grove, and Concord, to Monterville.

From Austin to Blue Earth City.

From Minneapolis, via Watertown, and Winstead, to Breckenridge.

From Mount Nernon to White Water Falls.

From Geneva, in Freeborn county to Freeborn City, in Faribault county.

From Swan River to Long Prairie.

From blue Earth City, to Gort Dodge, in Iowa.

From New Ulm, via Tuttle's Farm, to Leavenworth.

From Long Prairie to Little Falls.

From Columbus to Cambridge.

From Clear Spring, via Clearwater, to Forest City.

From Redwing to Montorville

From Sioux Falls to Fort Randall, Febraska Territory.

From the mouth of James River, via Blue Earth, Rocky Hill, Sandy Hill, to Wakandapi Hills.

From Elliota, via Granger, Uxbridge, Forest City, Lime Springs, Chester Le Roy, Six Mile Grove, Cedar Valleys, Otaanto, Shell Rock City, Walnut Lake, to Blue Earth City.

From Chatfield, via Pleasant Grove, High Forest, to Austin.

From Minneapolis, Wayzata, Watertown, Winstead, Byron and Cedar City, to Kandiyohi

From Minneapolis to Hudson, on the west side of Minnesota River.

From Clear lake, via Clearwater and Fairhaven, to Forest City.

From Faribault, via Swanzey and Iasco, to Mankato.

From Owatunna, via Clear Iasco, to Mankato.

From Austin, via Geneva, Berlin, Otisco, Wilton, Iasco to St. Peters.

MICHIGAN.

From Corunna, via Shiawassectown, Freemont, Antrim, Conway, to Fowlerville.

From Lenoard Post-Office, in Mecosta county, the northern terminus of route number twelve thousand six hundred and seven, to Stevens' Post-Office, in Grand Traverse county.

From Nickleville, in Saginaw county, via Brody and Elsie, to Duplain, to Clinton county.

From Brooklyn to Napoleon.

From Lapeer, in Lapeer county, via Maralthon, Watertown, and Fremont, in Tuscolee county, to Vassar, in said county.

From Adamsville, via Mottoville and Union to White Pidgeon.

From St. John's, in Clinton county, via Keystone, Greenbush, Stella, North Star, to La Fayette.

From ——, via Matherton, Monticello, to Albany, in Isabel county.

From Ithica, via La Fayette, to St. Charles

From Ithica, via Alina and St. Louis, to Midland City.

From St. John's, via Luna, Gardner's Corners, East Essex, Maple Rapids, Spring Brook, to Ithica.

From Jackson to Pulaski.

From Marquette, by the most direct line to the Wisconsin State line, on the Menomonie River, about five miles from its mouth.

From Little Traverse, via Mackinaw City, to Duncan.

From Appleton, via Shawano, L. Ance's P. O. Houghton's, Clifton, Eagle River, Eagle Harbor, to Copper Harbor.

From Midland City, to Albany.

From Pewamo, via Maple P. O., to Portland.

From Pewamo to Mancherton.

From Chessanning to St. Charles.

From Ontanagon, via Rockland, Adventure, Algonquin, Honghton, Clifton, Eagle River, Eagle Harber, to Copper Harber.

MISSISSIPPI.

From Kosciusko, via Centre, Plattsburg, Noxapater, Coopwood, Fearn's Springs, and Gholson, to Shuqualak.

From Granada, via Duck Hill, Ssateland, Greensboro,' Bankston, Wilcox, New Prospect, and Louisville, to Macon.

From Carrollton to Sidon.

From Shuqualak, via Gholson, Coffadeliah, Philadelphia Laurel Hill, Edinburg, and Carthage, to Canton.

From Kosciusko, via Long Creek, Allen, Williams' Ferry, to Taylor's Depot.

From Lauderdale station, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, via Kemper's Springs, Cullum's Mills and Pleasant Ridge, to De Kalb.

From Benton to Vaughn's station.

From Okolona, Pittsboro', to Granada.

From Granada, via Charleston, to Goff's Lynding.

From Canton, via Ledlow, Hillsboro,' Correhatta, and Decatur, to enterprise.

MISSOURI.

From Herman, in Gasconade cvunty, via Francis Peter's on Second Creek, Mount Sterling, John B. Coopers', in Osage county, Alexander S. Rogers', in Galloway's prairie, to Pay Down, in Maries county.

From Jefferson city to Emporia Kansas.

From Greenfield, via Horse Creek and Lamar, to Fort Scott, Kansas.

From Jefferson City to Moneka, Kansas.

From Little Pineo, via Wright and Ketchum's Store, to Dent Courthouse, in Dent county.

From Greenfield, Dade county, via King's Point and Davisburgh to Carthage, in Jasper county.

From Osage City, via Toas, Castle Roek, Westphalia, Maries to Vienna.

From Pilot Knob, in Iron county, via Charles Carter's, in Reynolds county, to Doniphan, in Ripely county.

Nrom Marhfield to St. Lake.

From Cole Camp, via Clinton, to Butler.

From Neosho, via Spartansville, and Gilstrap's Ferry, to the Grand Sabine, in the Cherokee nation.

From Vienna to Tuscumbia.

From Steelville to Centreville.

From Bolivat, via Pleasant Hope and Fair Grove, to Marshfield.

From Chester, (Illinois,) via St. Mary's Landing, R—— Mills, Pleasant Valley, Cross Roads, Mine La Motte, to Fredericktown.

From Fayette, via Bunker Hill, to Sturgeon.

From Brunswick, via Elk Springs, Lacleide, Linnæus, Scottsville, Milan Jackson Corners, Unionville, to Centreville, (Iowa.)

From Somerest to Princeton.

From Macon City, via La Platte, Kirksville, Greentop, Inkerman, Lancaster, Lavinah, to Bloomfield, (Iowa.)

From Chilicethe via Trenton, Middlebury, to Princeton.

From Shelbyville, via Newark, to Edina.

From Huntsville, via Fort Henry, Breckinridge, and Magee College, to Bloomington.

From Boonville, via Boonsboro', to Glasgow.

From Canton, via Monticello, Newark, Edina, Kirksville, Nineveh, Greenville, Milan, Lindley, and Trenton, to Gallatin.

From Lowell to Rockport.

From Oregon, via Whig Valley, and Glain's Ranche to Marysville.

From Fillmore, via Graham, Russell's Mills, Lamar's Station, and Amity, to Clarinda, (Iowa.)

From Canton, via Memphis. Lancaster, Unionville, St. John, Princeton, Bethany, Gentry Court-house, and Rochester, to St. Joseph.

From Rochestter, via Douglas, Islond Branch, Mount Pleasant, West Fork, and Middle Fork of Grand River, to Fairview.

From Kockport to Lewis,) Iova.)

From Oregon, via Forest City, to Whiie Cloud, (Kansas.)

From St. Joseph, via Elwood, Wathena, Troy, and Bennett's to Kennebuck, (Kansas.)

From Parksville, via Ridgeley and Plattsburgh, to Stewartsville.

From Western, via Camden Point, to Easton.

From St. Joseph, via Belmont and Laporte, to Charleston, (Kansas.)

From Easton, via Rochester and Fairview, to Des Moines.

From Missouri City, via Liberty and Plattsburg, to Stewartsville.

From Liberty, via Hayneville and Mirabile, to Gallatin.

From Missiouri City via Hayneville to Cameron.

From Parkville, via Pattsburg, Gallatin, Trenton, Milan, Memphis, to Burlington, (Iowa.)

From Greenwood Valley to Eminence.

From Charleston to St. Iames Bayon.

From Appleton, via Pocahontas and Vancle's to Cape Girardeau City.

From Fredericktown to Perryville.

From Princeton, via Cainsville, Harrison City and Coysville, to Albany.

From Platte City, via Farley to Leavenworth City (Kansas.)

From Rockport, via Reih, to Mount Vernon (Nebraska.)

Erom Chillicothe, via Springhill, Livingston, Jamesport, Crittenden, and Pleasant Ridge, to Bethany.

From Plattsburgh, via Platte River, Arnoldsville, Berming, De Kalb, and Rushville, to Atchinson, (Kansas.)

From Richfield, via Cameron, Alto-Vista, and Pattensburg, to Bethany.

From Harrisonville, via Parla, Stanton, Ohio city, to Sac and Fox Agency.

From Elk Mills, via Lewis Hetterbrand's Peter L. Thompson's, and Lewis Rogers', to the Grand Sabine, (Cherokee Nation.)

From Herman, via Second Creek, Mount Sterling, Delhi, Gallaway's Prairie, to Paydor.

From Savannah, via Whiteville, Guilford and Sweet Home, to Bedford, (Iowa.)

From Allendale, via Centrehill, Smithton, and West Point, to Marysville.

From St. Joseph'r, via Iowa Point, White Cloud, Mount Roy, Yamlin, and Central City, (Kansas.)

From Bethany, via Eagleville, to Decatur City, (Iowa.)

From Parkville, via Barry, to Plattsburgh.

From Carrolton. via Finney's Grove Millville, and Knoxville, to Plattsburgh.

From Parkville, via Fairmount, Smithville, Carpenter's Store, and Plattsburgh, to Gallatin.

From Marysville to Bedford, (Iowa.)

From Bethany to Nine Eagles.

From Lebanon to Hartwell.

From Douglas Court-house co Howell Bourt-house.

From Hartwell to Douglas Court-house.

From Buffalo, via St. Luke to Marshfield.

From Fremont, via Wheatland, to Lamar.

From Pilot Knob to Houston.

From Herman, via Francis Peters', Mount Sterling, John B. Cooper's, in Osage county, Alexander S. Rogers' in Galloway's Praire, to Pay Down in Maries county.

From Butler to Emporia, (Kansas.)

From Greenfield, via Horse Creek and Lamar, to Fort, Lcott, (Kansas.)

From Butler to Moneka, (Kansas.)

From Little Piney, via Wright and Ketchum's Store, to Dent Court-house.

From Greenfield, via King's Point and Davisburg, to Carthage.

From Osage City, via Toas, Castle Rock, Westphalia, and Maries to Vienna.

From Pilot Knob, via Charles Carter's, to Doniphan.

From Neosho, via Spartanville, (Missiouri,) and Gilltrap's Ferry, to the Grand Sabine, (Cherokee Nation.)

F om Vienna to Tuscumbia.

From Steelville to Centreville.

From Bolivar, via Pleasant Hope and Fair Grove, to Marshfield.

From Pond Creek, via Hall and Varona, to Copp's Creek.

From Marshfield to Hartwell.

From Houston to Howell Court-house.

From Howell Court-house to Pilot Hill, (Arkansas.)

From Cole Camp, via Chariton, to Butler.

From Hartwell to Ozark.

From Larmar to Nevada.

From Fevada to Papinsville.

From Independence, via Hickman's Mill, ank Satan Fe to Fort Scott, (Kansas.)

From Versailles, in Morgan county, via Mount Pleasant, Spring Garden, and Fair Piay to Vienna, in Maries county.

From Warrensburgh, via Basin Knob, Lone Jack, to Independence

From Marshall, via Hazel Grove, Brownsville, and Dunksburg, to Knob Nestor.

From Appleton, in Girardeau county, via Pocahontas, Tancel's Store, to Cape Girardeau City.

From Sturgeon to Mexico.

From Florida, in Monroe county, via Santa Fe, to Mexico, in Andrain county.

From High Hill, in Montgomery coenty, on the North Missouri Railroad, via Price's Branch and Tiviol, in said county, Truxton, Lost Branch and Louisville, in Lincoln county, to Ashley in Pike county.

From Palmyra, via Brookville, Philadelphia, West Springfield, Novelty, and Wilson, to Kirksville.

From Monroe City to Mexico.

From Bowling Green, via Harmony, to Spencersburg.

From Warrenton, on the Yorth Missouri Railroad, via Truxton and Nineveh to Ashley.

From Frederickstown to Ironton.

From Warrensburg via Harrisonville, to Minneola, (Kansas.)

From S. Joseph, via Elwood, Wathena and Highland, in Doniphan county, Mount Roy, Padonia, and Plymouth, in Brown county, Kansas, and Middleburg, in Richardson county, to Pawnee City, in Nebraska.

From La Grange to Quincy, Illinois.

Faom Memphis, via Uniontown to Savannah, Cavis county, Iowa.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,—WAKE COUNTY—In Equity.—Benton Williams, Hicksey McIlwaine, Mary Young vs. the Heirs of Eler. Martin and the Heirs of Willis Williams.

It appearing that the heirs of Eler. Martin and the heirs of Willis Williams are non-residents of the State of North-Carolina, this is to notify the heirs of the said Eler. Martin and Willis Williams to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Wake, at the Court House in Ralegh, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur in the said cause, otherwise the bill will be taken *pro confesso*, and set down for hearing *ex parte* as to them.

Given under my hand, at office, this 16th August, A. D., 1858.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.

[Pr. Adv. $8.] 34—w&swtd.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—WAKE COUNTY—In Equity.—Joel Sanderford and others vs. Elijah Sanderford and others.

Whereas, it has been made to appear upon affidavit that Gray Sanderford, Kemp Sanderford, Julius Alford and Sally his wife, Jimmy Sanderford, Elijah Sanderford, Elijah Massey and Martha Massey, defendants in the above entitled cause, are non-residents of the State of North-Carolina.

This, therefore, is to notify the said defendants, wherever they may be, to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Equity for the county of Wake, to be held at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the bill filed against them in said cause, otherwise said bill will be taken *pro confesso*, and the cause set down for hearing *ex parte* as to them.

This 18th day of August, 1858, given under my hand, at office.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.

[Pr. Adv. $8.] 34—w&swtd.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—WAKE COUNTY—In Equity.—Abram Scott vs. W. H. Buffaloe, Jos. Buffaloe, Wyatt A. Belvin and Agnes Belvin his wife and Jno. Wicker, inf.

Whereas, it has been made to appear upon the affidavit of the plaintiff in the above entitled cause, that William H. Buffaloe and Joseph Buffaloe, two of the defendants in said cause, are non-residents of the State of North-Carolina:

This therefore is to notify the said William H. Buffaloe and Jos. Buffaloe, wherever they may be, to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Equity for the county of Wake, to be held at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the bill filed in said cause, to secure the title to certain real estate, otherwise the said bill will be taken *pro confesso*, and the cause set down for hearing *ex parte* as to them.

Given under my hand, at office, this 23d day of August, A. D., 1858.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.

[Pr. Adv. $8.] 34—w&swtd.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—WAKE COUNTY—In Equity.—John DeWint Hook, Samuel S Skinner, Wm. B. Hook and Robert W. Stamper—merchants trading under the style of Hook, Skinner & Co. against Thomas R. Fentress, Thomas Jenkins, Wm. D. Haywood, L. W. Peck, Sarah Stronach, Wm. H. Buffaloe, Jo. G. M. Buffaloe, Jno. Wicker, A. W. Belvin and Agnes J. Belvin his wife, The Bank of the State of North-Carolina, Quentin Busbee, Trustee, and Sion H. Rogers, Trustee.

Whereas it has been made to appear, upon the affidavit of the complainant's attorney, that William H. Buffaloe and Jos. G. M. Buffaloe, two of the defendants in the above entitled cause, are non-residents of the State of North-Carolina. This therefore is to notify the said Jos. G. M. Buffaloe and Wm. H. Buffaloe, Wherever they may be, to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Equity for the county of Wake, to be held at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the bill filed against them in said cause, to secure the payment of a debt, or the said bill will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and set down for hearing *ex parte*. Given under my hand, at office, this the 13th August, 1858.

ED GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.

[Pr. Adv. $8.] 33—w&swtd.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—WAKE COUNTY—In Equity.—Danial G. Fowle vs. T. B. James, Wm. F. Green and John Osgood.

Whereas, it has been made to appear upon the affidavit of the plaintiff that T. B. James, one of the defendants in the above entitled cause, is absent from his usual place of abode, so that process cannot be served upon him.

This therefore is to notify the said T. B. James, wherever he may be, personally to be and appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint of Daniel G. Fowle, filed against him and others to subject equitable assets to the payment of debts and for other purposes, or the said bill will be taken *pro confesso* and set down for hearing *ex parte* as to him. Given under my hand, at office, this 11th August, A. D., 1858.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.

[Pr. Adv. $8.] 33—w&swtd.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—WAKE COUTY—In Equity.—Thomas R. Debnam, Guardian of Barthenia A. Smith v. James Hodges and Israel Stewart. Daniel Scarborough, adm'r. of Mary L. Avera vs. James Hodges and Israel Stewart.

Whereas, it has been made to appear upon the affidavits of the respective plaintiffs in the above entitled causes, that Israel Stewart, one of the defendants in both of the aforesaid causes, is a non-resident of the State of North-Carolina:

This is to notify the said Israel Stewart, wherever he may be, to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Equity for the county of Wake, to be held at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the respective bills of said complainants, filed against him to secure the payment of debts and for other purposes, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to him, and the causes set down for hearing *ex parte*. Given under my hand, at office, this 11th August, 1858.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.

[Pr. Adv. $8.] 33—w&swtd.
